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FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Heavy Losses of the Rebels in General Officers.

Thirty Thousand Men Killed and Wounded Since they Entered Maryland.

RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE TWO ARMIES

Our Forces Reported to be Crossing at Williamsport.

The Whereabouts of Sigel and Heintzelman.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday Evening, Sept. 23.

Information received to-day from a servant, who deserted from the rebels yesterday, shows their loss in general officers in the late battle was greater than ours. Gen. Winder, of Georgia, was wounded in two places. Gen. Branch, of North Carolina, was killed. Gen. Lovevizzie was wounded. Maj.-Gen. Anderson, commanding a division, was wounded. Gen. Colquitt, of Georgia, was killed. The rebels admit their loss to be 30,000 at the battle of Antietam, and 20,000 since they entered Maryland.

The Alabama Brigade, commanded by Col. Cosnur, acting Brigadier-General, has not been able to muster fifty men since the battle.

The residents of this section of Maryland have suffered terribly since the occupation by the two armies. In many cases families, which, a few days ago, were in comfortable circumstances, are now waiting the ministrations of Mr. All forage, and fuel, and other substance taken by the army, wherever taken in the regular way by a responsible officer, or when indemnity by bond is sent, is promptly paid by, by Gen. Rucker, Chief Quartermaster of the Army, and Col. Crosby, Chief of Subsistence, upon the proper vouchers being made. The claims of those whose farms have been laid waste will undoubtedly be urged during the session of Congress. Chief Quartermaster at Washington for settlement. A people so loyal, and who have sacrificed property for the Union as much as the citizens of this State, are not only deserving of the sympathy of every lover of the Union, but the Government should take the matter in hand and instantly relieve their wants.

The movements of the rebels are mysterious. The military authorities here feel satisfied that the whole fighting is still on the opposite side of the Potomac, information to that effect having been received to-day. Gen. Lee is also there.

Their intentions are not yet developed. An attempt to reoccupy Maryland must be considered impracticable. Without tents, and in many cases without shoes or blankets, the present position of the rebel army would be very uncomfortable if a cold rain should occur. With the present weather, overcoats and blankets are almost indispensable at night.

RELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE ARMIES.

HAGERSTOWN, Tuesday, Sept. 23

The *American's* correspondent at Sharpsburgh, under date of Md., says: "There has come a lull, in which the contending armies are lying quietly, with the Potomac between them, awaiting developments which will, at no distant day, probably bring them again in collision. Neither will rush recklessly to a new contest without exhausting all precautions that generalship and military skill can suggest.

Since the reconcentrated forces of the Potomac at Clarksburgh, on Saturday last, perfect quiet has reigned along the line, scarcely disturbed even by the shedding of pickets. We hold the river at Sharpsburgh by strong forces, whilst the rebels occupy the opposite bank, but not in strength, in force. We also occupy Williamsport in sufficient strength to resist any attempt of the rebels to dislodge us.

Harper's Ferry is likewise in our possession, and we thus stand in a position to check a recrossing of the rebels to reconnoitre offensive operations.

The army is not idle. New regiments are receiving daily additions necessary to perfect them as soldiers, for, though their rest and dash in the great battle were everywhere returned with admiration, it is said the loss was that they were not equal to the trying position in which they were sometimes placed by the exigencies of the fight.

The enemy, however, is not still. Large columns were in motion to-day, going in a direction that it is not proper to mention.

A reconnoissance of cavalry crossed the river last night, about three miles from Sharpsburgh, on a reconnoissance. The rebels showed themselves on the edge of the woods, but made no demonstration.

This village is literally overwhelmed by the army. Soldiers swarm everywhere, and regiments and divisions marching so many directions that the eye becomes tired and weak in the attempt to study or detect the purport of what is going on.

Gen. McClellan's head quarters are in the vicinity and he may be seen several times a day moving about, overlooking and directing movements in progress.

Just outside Sharpsburgh is a small encampment of hospital tents accommodating the wounded left by the rebels in their retreat. They number 300 or 400 and include many severe cases. Two of their surgeons remain with and have charge of them. They also receive from our surgeons all the attention and supplies they need. There are not many officers among them of a higher grade than captain.

The battle-field of Wednesday is daily trampled by a small army of curiosity-seekers, from the West, North and East. The field is now pretty well cleared of all material evidence of the struggle. The dead have all been buried, except the black and putrid bodies of some poor fellows who had crept into secluded corners, and thus escaped the search of the burying parties.

The wounded have all been removed; those who could be, were transported to Hagerstown, Chambersburgh, Harrisburgh and other places. A number of the more dangerously wounded, whom it would have been cruel to have removed any distance, still remain in houses and barns in the vicinity of the field, which have been fitted up as temporary hospitals.

In the last two battles the wounded have suffered much less from exposure and want of attention than in any previous fight. Ambulance service was more prompt and supplies more energetic and efficient, and hospital supplies more quickly furnished than before. The Sanitary Committee are doing a work in caring for the wounded that cannot be too frequently or earnestly commended.

A ride through the Cumberland Valley from Harrisburgh to Hagerstown, impresses one with the wisdom of the rebels in attempting to bring their furnished legions into that land of abundance. It also suggests the importance of a reason that kept them out of a region in which they would have found supplies sufficient to feed and recruit their army for months.

REPORTS BY WAY OF HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Sept. 23.

From reliable information received here through private sources, we have good reason to believe that the rebel army has not entirely left Maryland. On the contrary, they are reported to be in considerable numbers in the neighborhood of Williamsport, and that heavy skirmishing is still going on at that point and on both sides of the river.

There is good reason for asserting that if it had not been for the surrender of Harper's Ferry, the rebellion would have received its death blow.

A salute of one hundred guns is now being fired from the Capitol, in honor of the patriotic sons of Pennsylvania, who responded to the call of Gov. Curtin for the defence of the State against rebel invasion.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

The following is a special dispatch to an afternoon paper of this city:

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Sept. 23.

We have some stirring news from the army in Maryland and Virginia, received through a gentleman who reached here last night, and who was with the Union army last Saturday and Sunday. He says that the Union army is rapidly crossing into Virginia at Williamsport. Gen. Kearney's Brigade is in the advance, and went over the river on Sunday night.

Gen. Cowan's Division also crossed the Potomac on Monday.

Gen. Franklin's Corps was to follow immediately.

Gen. McClellan and Staff were at Williamsport actively engaged in superintending the crossing of the troops.

An impression prevailed in the army that the corps of Gens. Hooker, Sumner and Burnside were also in Virginia, and their mission was to stop the retreat of the rebels.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

Gov. Curtin has issued a General Order, returning thanks to the people for the noble response to his call for 50,000 volunteers to repel invasion.

In consequence of those volunteering being deprived, by their absence, of the right of appeal under the coming draft, and to ascertain with certainty the numbers now in the field from Philadelphia, Allegheny, Erie and other Counties, the day for the draft is postponed to the 16th of October.

The reports that our army has crossed the Potomac are without foundation. Detachments have been thrown out to feel the position and strength of the rebels, but no crossing has been effected.

Gov. Curtin has gone to Altoona, to attend the meeting of the Governors of the loyal States.

ARREST OF GEN. WHITE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

Gen. White is here, under arrest, to await an investigation of the circumstances attending the surrender of Harper's Ferry.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Position of the Main Rebel Force—Where They Crossed the River—Particulars of the Capture of a Rebel Battery—An Unfortunate Reconnoissance—The Killed and Wounded.

ON THE POTOMAC OPPOSITE SHEPHERDSTOWN, Va., Saturday, Sept. 20, 1862—P. M.

It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that the main force of the rebels is not over three miles from the opposite bank of the Potomac. They left the Maryland side last Thursday night, crossing at a point about one and a half miles below Shepherdstown. The citizens in the immediate vicinity state that they took their departure suddenly, having become impressed with the fear that the Union army was rapidly advancing and would soon attack or capture them. The appearance of the encamping-ground near the river proves conclusively that the enemy had no desire to tarry, for it is covered with blankets, knapsacks, cartridge boxes, clothing, muskets &c. From all that can be gathered the people of Maryland are permanently relieved of the presence of the rebel army. The reception extended the rebels during their brief stay in this State was not of sufficient warmth to encourage either a continued visit, or a repetition of the first.

Early this morning a brilliant and daring feat was successfully accomplished by a portion of our soldiers. The participants in the affair were fifty men each, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania and Fourth Michigan Regiments, and forty men of Battery B, Pennsylvania. They landed the river at the point where the rebels crossed Thursday night, and reached the opposite bank without meeting any opposition. Upon a hill about two hundred rods from the river, the rebels had planted four pieces of ammunition so as to sweep whatever they should attempt to cross. At the time our soldiers made their appearance on the other side, a few rebels were loitering about the guns, but abandoned the pieces upon the near approach of the Nationals. All the pieces were captured and brought over to this side, with the exception of one which had become wedged in between a large rock and some fallen logs, rendering it impossible to extricate it at the time—consequently it was thrown down the embankment and made useless. Possibly the rebels may have thought that the Union army was advancing in force, and then again they may have placed the guns in that certain position, and then abandoned them, as a rule to get us over in order to facilitate them in carrying out some of their new-fledged schemes. After securing the guns, the party made a reconnoissance a mile from the river, the result of which was the discovery of a large troop of cavalry drawn up in line of battle a short distance beyond. The object of the reconnoissance having been accomplished, the regiments returned to this side of the river.

At 9 o'clock this morning a reconnoissance in force was made on the Virginia side by the Fourth Michigan and Sixty-second Pennsylvania Regiments of Gregg's Brigade, the Fifth and Tenth New York Regiments of Sykes' Division and Martindale's Brigade, commanded by Col. Barnes, consisting of the Thirteenth and Twenty-fifth New-York, Second Maine, Eighteenth Massachusetts and One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiments. The regiments in Gregg's Brigade took the lead, and were immediately followed by the other regiments. Two pieces of Mason's Massachusetts Battery, and the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Col. Farnsworth, also went over, but returned before any firing had taken place. The force crossed at the same point where the force crossed early in the morning. Upon reaching the other side, the two regiments of Sykes' Division were ordered to the left and Martindale's Brigade to the right, the two regiments of Gregg's Brigade holding the centre. The line of battle was formed a little below the crest of the hill upon which the rebels had stationed their pieces the night previous.

The woods had been in position just a few minutes when a woman was observed fording the river opposite Shepherdstown. When on the Maryland shore she proceeded in great haste to Gen. Mesmith's headquarters, and informed the General that the entire rebel army was not over three miles from the Union front, and was advancing to give battle. An observation by the aid of a glass from the Maryland side, soon satisfied the General that the rebels were concentrating a large force and making preparations for a battle.

We had on this side placed in position, Rexmond's Simons's, Simons's and Tidball's United States Batteries, and Hazzard's First New-York Battery, which commenced throwing a heavy shower of shell over our troops' heads to the rebels beyond. The rebels appeared uneasy, and after a while advanced in solid column toward our line, although by so doing they exposed themselves to a deadly fire from our guns. Their demonstration was to the right, where Martindale's Brigade was stationed. Our men met them boldly and determinedly, and poured several volleys of musketry into their ranks, but the superior numbers of the rebels soon became evident, and at last our men fell back.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, a new regiment, took the brunt of the fight, but they did not waver in the least, and when the order was given to retire, fell back in perfect order. The conduct of that regiment was the general topic of conversation among the soldiers after the fight had ended. Their bravery was noticed by Col. Barnes, who took occasion to pay them a fitting compliment. During the action, Col. Prevost seized the regimental flag, and, dashing forward, called upon his men to follow. Martindale's Brigade were the principal actors in the fight, and nobly did they sustain their reputation. In glancing over the list below, it will be observed that the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania were the heaviest sufferers.

At about noon, the entire force returned to the Maryland side, where it was again formed in line of battle in connection with other regiments.

List of the Killed and Wounded.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed.

Jos. Castleline, Co. B.	Thos. Baker, Co. E.
Sergt. G. Neil, Co. E.	Privt. Stewart, Co. E.
Henry Hoke, Co. E.	Wm. Madeon, Co. H.
Jos. Wilson, Co. C.	Sergt. Rogers, Co. I.
Jas. Burns, Co. C.	Total 16.
Jas. A. Simpson, Co. D.	
Jos. Wilson, Co. D.	

Wounded.

Col. Provost—wounded in thigh, not seriously.
Lieut. Col. W. McVean, Co. K—wounded and missing.
Adj. McKean.

Company A—John Murphy, James G. Wilson, Francis Hurley, Joseph Meehan, Richard Allen, J. R. Thain, J. C. Hamer, David Donovan, Wm. Farmer, Wm. Jones, Jacob Shaw, McElhoy, Jos. Winters, John Russell, Samuel Champion, Joseph Gillis.

Company E—John Barry, John B. Gest, Hugh McGlen, James W. Howard, Henry C. Dick, John Depreny, John R. Sheridan, John Woodhead, Julius Baths.

Company C—Joseph Ashbrook, Thomas T. Richards, Isaac M. Lenseholtz, Robert B. Burrows, Samuel Watson, Wm. Conk-in, Philip Knuckle, Edward Mineer, John Ochse, Wm. Perrine, Chas. H. Davenport.

Company D—Sergt. Parker Mayhew, Sergt. Stephen F. Anderson, William Hammer, Hugh Logue, L. Reed, John Stevenson, Frederick Schmit.

Company E—Sergt. McCarr, James Fletcher, mortally; George Andrew, Chas. Miller, James Hyman, J. McLaughlin, Patrick Nicholas, Peter Palmer, Wm. Connelly, A. Emery, Wm. W. Smith.

Company F—Sergt. R. J. Innis, Sergt. Chas. Smith, G. W. Eastman, Thos. Dunlop, Samuel Hodge, Z. Martin, C. Rodgers, S. Wise.

Company G—John Alven, Chas. R. Wisner, E. F. Owens, R. McBride, P. Fall, A. Longacer, F. D. Bisbing, Wm. Josmon, Wm. Alburger, F. Morad, C. Dunham, D. Tropp, G. G. Worth, Wm. McGuire, Patrick Daley, Martin Kearley, Wm. Blair.

Company H—Corp. Feeney, Corp. Monteith, —— McLoughghan, —— Nelson, mortally; —— Slough.

Company I—Sergt. J. F. Lane, J. S. Seider, Simon Bogert, Thos. McDermott, E. Lagman, H. Francis, Geo. H. Scott, John Singer, Samuel Beard, Wm. Creckman, D. Linn, Wm. Park, Chas. Minnemore, Edwin S. Yeager.

Company K—Reuben Lake, Joseph Hennes, Samuel Shaw, John Nemb, T. J. Cedano, J. F. Holt, Thos. Slicer, Wm. Young, Peter Brophy, Christian Cote, Philip Pothcimer, W. Gray, E. Smith, John Burke, Corp. Styles—Total 130.

FIRST MICHIGAN.

John Riley, Co. B, killed.

TWENTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS.

Geo. Davis, Co. B, wounded; C. C. Knowlton, Co. I, wounded in leg.

SECOND MAINE.

M. Veasey, Co. E, wounded; M. McLaughlin, Co. B, wounded.

TWENTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Frank Brilliant, wounded.

THIRTEENTH NEW-YORK.

Lieut. Hutchinson, Co. A, wounded; Smith O'Brien, Co. B, wounded; 2 Sigler, Co. C, wounded; Geo. A. Hennebarger, Co. C, wounded.

To-day the enemy made but a feeble response to our artillery fire. I counted only three shell fired by them. Since our troops returned we have seen him on occasional shot. What is to be done to-morrow, if anything, remains to be seen. Possibly, Heaven, who is at the extreme right, may give the rebels trouble.

WHIT.

Affairs at Williamsport—The Visit of the Rebel Cavalry—Their Flight on Monday Night—A Useless Destruction of Property —The Escape of the Rebel Army, &c.

WILLIAMSPORT, Md., Monday, Sept. 22, 1862.

This place may be considered the extreme right of the Union lines. Since the departure of the rebels across the river last Saturday, nothing of interest has occurred. For the first time during the past four days I am enabled, by being upon the spot, to ascertain the facts in regard to the rebel proceedings upon the Upper Potomac, subsequently to their crossing the river, near Shepherdstown, into Virginia last Thursday.

At Sharpsburgh, the most absurd and conflicting reports were circulated to the effect that the enemy had again crossed in force to Maryland, and was rapidly advancing to turn our right. The report of a few guns heard in the direction of Williamsport last Saturday night was sufficient to create no small degree of excitement among the troops as well as the citizens, and half an hour after the firing had ceased intelligence was received from some unknown source that our troops had been defeated and driven back on the Hagerstown turnpike. That information was industriously promulgated among the troops and somewhat credited by officers of high rank. Impressed with the importance of the dispatch, if true, I mounted my horse, yesterday, and repaired to this place, expecting, however, to discover our pickets some three or four miles outside. On the contrary, our videttes were in the town, and about one and a half miles from it was encamped a considerable force of infantry and cavalry.

From the citizens I learn that Friday morning Jenkins, with 3,000 rebels, including 200 infantry, and a sufficient number of artillerists to work six guns, crossed the river into Williamsport. Their picket line completely encircled the town, and did not extend a quarter of a mile beyond it. They brought with them six pieces of artillery, which they placed in position to command the roads to Sharpsburgh, Hagerstown and Boonsboro. On the other side of the river batteries were planted to command the approaches from Pennsylvania. On Friday, the rebels held undisputed possession of the town, none of our troops appearing to disturb their equanimity. While they were crossing, some of the citizens turned out and gave them a few shots, but this was all the opposition they encountered.

Late on Saturday our cavalry came up the Sharpsburgh road on a reconnoissance. When within easy range, the rebels opened on them with two pieces, and caused them to return. Toward dark our infantry and artillery went up the same road. The rebels again opened their pieces, but this time for the purpose of covering their retreat across the river. They did not like the appearance of so large a force, and, not to attack them, and when our strength was ascertained to overmatch their own, immediately took to their heels. During the firing one or two of our cavalry men were injured.

The inhabitants describe the retreat of the rebels as ludicrous in the extreme. It was intensely dark when they passed through the town, and much confusion was created by the cavalry running down the infantry, and the latter impeding the progress of the artillery. They imagined the Union forces closely upon them and fled as fast as their propelling powers would enable them. At 9 o'clock Saturday night not a rebel was on this side.

An event occurred on Thursday which went far to accelerate the offensive forward the parties engaged. In the morning McClellan had issued orders to Capt. Sheaner, of an independent Pennsylvania Cavalry company at Hagerstown, to proceed to Williamsport and destroy the bridge over the canal, and such other property as would delay the crossing of the rebels should they appear for that purpose. The destruction was not to take place unless *seriously demanded* it. At the time the order was issued it was evidently thought by McClellan that he had the rebels cornered opposite Shepherdstown, and if they intended to cross back into Virginia, they would make the attempt at Williamsport. But it seems, instead of doing so McClellan hoped they would go, they after virtually asking permission under the guise of a flag of truce, which was freely and obligingly granted, crossed immediately at the precise point where we thought they were demised. Our troops, on Friday night and the following day, found no difficulty in fording at the same place. It must have occurred to some of our troops when crossing, as a strange incident in the conduct of war, that the *only facilities for crossing the river near Shepherdstown*, and the intention of the rebels to do so were there, rest over the dog of 10,000 men and Brown and concentrated by officers who had it in their power to capture the whole force.

As it was, the rebels did not advance toward Williamsport, and certainly no excuse will be offered in behalf of Capt. Sheaner and his cavalry men for digesting in such a hasty and reckless manner of Government and private property at this place. Before concluding, if the rebels were really coming to Williamsport, Capt. Sheaner provided himself with oil and proceeded to the bridge over the canal, which he fired. He then destroyed twelve canal boats, five warehouses, a saw-mill, a dwelling-house, and a lumber-yard, containing two hundred thousand feet of lumber. When taking into consideration that the house and lumber-yard were situated one hundred yards from the canal, it is difficult to conceive what advantage would be gained, even if the rebels had attempted to cross at that point. Notwithstanding this destruction, the rebels came over from Virginia on Friday and recrossed again on Saturday.

If it had not been for the remonstrances of the citizens the town itself would doubtless have been in ashes. Not relieved with what he had already accomplished, the frightened or crazy Captain was about to destroy a warehouse containing 600 barrels of flour, the flames of which would have communicated to a pile of lumber, which in turn would have inevitably fired the town. Capt. Palmer, Provost Marshal, however, came up at a propitious moment, and prevented further destruction. Brandis also had in view to blow up the aqueduct, and had powder placed for that purpose, but the citizens convinced him of the folly of such a course, and he ordered it to remain.

The inhabitants of this place, with, perhaps, a few exceptions, are ready and willing to do anything in the way of personal sacrifice to favor the Union cause, and on the occasion of the burning would not have murmured in the least if the cause was to be benefited.

The rebel pickets are now on the opposite bank of the river. This morning they conversed freely with our pickets on this side. It is not likely that our forces will cross at this point for the present.

WHIT.

The Engagement at Shepherdstown, on Sunday—Failure of an Attempt to Flank McClellan—Precise Position of the Rebels —Who Occupy Harper's Ferry—The Battle of Wednesday.

HAGERSTOWN, Penn., Monday, Sept. 22, 1862.

I sent you by telegraph, last night, an account of an engagement with the rebels near Shepherdstown, Va., in which a reconnoitering party, sent across the river by Gen. Fitz John Porter, were overcome by superior numbers, and compelled to retire, with a considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. By the mail that goes this morning, you will receive from your correspondent a fuller report of the affair, with a list of killed and wounded. Much excitement has been created among the Pennsylvanians, by the less judicious ones of their new regiments, the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, or "Corn Exchange Regiment," of Philadelphia. Exaggerated statements, as to the manner in which they had been murdered, were about at Hagerstown, when I left, yesterday afternoon. I could not learn the extent of their loss, though I think the list sent represents most of it, with the exception of prisoners.

This temporary advance into Virginia served more than the purpose of a reconnoissance, by dividing the strength of the enemy, so as to prevent their crossing at Williamsport above in sufficient force to bear down opposition, and turn McClellan's right flank which is supposed to have been their plan. Friday they advanced to within three miles of Hagerstown, and Saturday they were at Williamsport, six miles from there on the Potomac, in large force; or at least within reach of there on the opposite bank of the river. There they were held in check by a small body from McClellan's army, assisted by the presence of a large force of the Pennsylvania militia ordered to cross the border by Gov. Curtin, who remained with them to share the dangers of the campaign. His presence did much to allay the dissatisfaction which had arisen among them, at being ordered from their own State, which they gathered to defend.

Yesterday, Sunday, I found McClellan's troops pouring into Williamsport, to relieve the Pennsylvanians, who are returning across the border as rapidly as possible—satisfied with the effect their display of numbers has had in checking the rebel advance. Their presence was of service, in holding the enemy in check on Saturday, to enable Gen. McClellan to get his guns and troops in position at Williamsport. With the artillery, and the force of infantry he now has at that point, and rebel hopes of advance in that quarter must be at an end, and Maryland and Pennsylvania are again at rest.

Though I had no evidence of demoralization among the rebel army, as the result of the battle of Friday, there seems to be no course now open to them but to retreat toward Richmond, with McClellan pressing on their rear, and in the face of a movement reported to be on foot from Washington. To remain longer where they are, will soon place them between two fires, and they cannot retreat, except in the face of a fresh attack, subjecting them to the risk of annihilation. Still, they who tell us flippantly of "hogging the rebel army," know little of the ability of handling so large a body of disciplined and determined men, who have shown themselves always ready to prefer death to surrender.

In spite of the disastrous failure of the rebel campaign in Maryland, taking all of their battles together, since they left Richmond to follow Pope, the account is still largely against us, I think, in the matter of prisoners and the loss of artillery. In sending the head of Harper's Ferry, they have captured from us some 500 excellent guns, and in the neighborhood of 50,000 paroles; for which we shall find it hard to show an equivalent in kind. Our gain has been very great, however, in the prestige of success; in the opportunity for the concentration of our new forces, and in securing a position on the flank, as well as the front, of the rebel army. Now is an opportunity to take the enemy at a disadvantage. We shall see how our Generals will improve it. In spite of the odds against them, the Confederates will still be found hard fellows to handle, and their Generals will watch to take advantage of any blunder on our part.

It is not yet clear how Lefgee stood at Harper's Ferry, which the rebels seem to have abandoned, after destroying all they could. Gen. McClellan is reported to have advised the evacuation of that place, when he first assumed command of the army. He apparently agreed with Gen. Jackson, who abandoned it on the first show of an attempt to capture it, justifying himself to the rebel Government by the statement that it was in the small end of a funnel, of which the enemy could easily take possession of the larger end, compelling him to surrender. It has proved a sorry trap for the foe as under Col. Miles.

Gen. Cowan, who has spent some days with the army, having the best possible opportunities for observation, agrees with other accounts in representing the battle of last Wednesday as one of the most decided victories of the war, as well as one of the most remarkable engagements of history. Our success would have been still more signal had not our troops fallen short of ammunition.

The special car, in which your correspondent came down with the Governor last night, was surrounded at the different stopping-places by crowds of Pennsylvanians, eager to salute their Chief Magistrate, who gathered himself a mass of the most substantial and good nature, by the kindness with which he responded to the numerous inquiries as to "How things were going." The scenery was much to Gov. Curtin for the Pennsylvanians with which he has met the recent emergency. Ohio and Pennsylvania have given the rebels a lesson as to the consequences to them of assuming the offensive, which must have its effect, even on the lofty-souled Carolinians, anxious to carry the war as far as possible from their own borders.

PIERREPONT.

Wounded and Sick Entered at Camp Curtin.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Sept. 20th, 1862.

George P. Burns, Co. G, 12th Mass.—cut of leg.
Wm. Rutledge, Co. A, 42d N. Y.—left arm.
John Reed, Co. F, 81st Penn.—left leg and broken in foot.
Thomas Tracey, Co. F, 90th Penn.—left hand.
Sergt. John J. Pepport, Co. B, 49th Penn.—neck, under left ear.
George Brilardi, Co. I, 7th N. Y.—left side.
Albert W. Miller, Co. H, 12th Mass.—left arm.
Florence Sullivan, Co. M, Second U. S. Artillery—right shoulder.
Henry Green, Co. I, 73d Penn.—left arm and side.
Andrew Oller, Co. G, 130th Penn.—right thigh and left leg.
Theodore J. McGurk, Co. F, 85th Penn.—left foot.
Corp. Wm. Fiske, Co. F, 90th Penn.—rheumatism.
Sergt. David Harry, Co. F, 90th Penn.—right arm.
Corp. James Levy, Co. F, 90th Penn.—right arm and hand.
James B. Conroy, Co. F, 90th Penn.—right foot.
James McColley, Co. D, 7th Mich.—finger
Paul Harleton, Co. F, 8th Wis.—leg.
Thomas B. McKelvey, Co. E, 11th Penn.—knee.
Frank D. Bowen, Co. A, 12th Mass.—back sprained.
Lewis R. Montgomery, Co. I, 69th Penn.—arm.
Wm. Johnson, Co. E, 27th Penn.—bruised in back.
Jonathan J. Millard, Co. K, 134th Penn.—left shoulder.
Henry Shinkin, Co. G, 126th Penn.—right foot.
Aaron Frederick, Co. D, 126th Penn.—right leg.
James Murray, Co. G, 94 Penn. Reg.—right leg.
H. A. Sanborn, Co. G, 13th Massachusetts—left foot.
W. A. Gilbe, Co. G, 130th Penn.—right shoulder.
Henry Liebherd, Co. B, 126th Penn.—right hand.
Thomas Henry, Co. I, 15th Mass.—right thigh.
Wm. Finkinbinder, Co. E, 130th Penn.—left shoulder.
H. S. Baker, Co. B, 73d Penn.—bruised generally.
Sergt. Sarah Lake, Co. E, 7th Penn.—right leg.
Wm. Hicks, Co. G, 126th Penn.—right leg.
Corporal Kerr, Co. G, 126th Penn.—right hand.
Jacob Lenz, Co. G, 126th Penn.—left hip.
B. F. Russell, Co. I, 15th Mass.—right hip.
C. E. Allen, Co. C, 13th Massachusetts—left hip.
George K. Burns, Co. G, 15th Massachusetts—leg.
Abraham Lank, Co. I, 8th N. Y.—hand and neck.
J. R. Boyle, Co. B, 130th Penn.—side and shoulder.
Samuel K. Burger, Co. D, 126th Penn.—foot.
William Fenton, Co. A, 126th Penn.—hand.
E. C. Kutz, Co. A, 126th Penn.—right arm.
S. A. McCunn, Co. E, 126th Penn.—shoulder and side.
Sergt. Charles Otten, Co. B, 126th Penn.—ankle.
Wm. Corbet, Co. G, 126th Penn.—ankle.
Corp. Alexander Kennedy, Co. E, 126th Pennsylvania—shoulder, (shell.)
L. D. Wiggs, Co. A, 126th Penn.—gunp in back.
W. L. Story, Co. A, 126th Penn.—left side.
W. A. Heinrich, Co. A, 126th Penn.—left shoulder.
E. H. Wise, Co. I, 126th Penn.—left arm.
Jacob M. Lelaigh, Co. E, 126th Penn.—right hip.
Wm. Grim, Co. I, 126th Penn.—hand and head.
F. Leimkiller, Co. E, 126th Penn.—left foot.
Edward Burkins, Co. I, 126th Penn.—head.
Wm. Davidson, Co. D, 6th Wisconsin—foot.
Edward Shoup, Co. D, 126th Pennsylvania—leg.
Samuel Bibley, Co. E, 126th Pennsylvania—side.
Wm. Edwards, Co. F, 126th Pennsylvania—head.
J. G. Kennedy, Co. I, 126th Penn.—wound in breast.
H. H. Kantle, Co. E, 126th Pennsylvania—leg.
H. B. Chase, Co. D, 1st Massachusetts—foot.
J. Reed, Co. F, 73d Pennsylvania—leg.
Robert Stroup, Co. C, 6th Pennsylvania—fever.
Francis A. Engleston, Co. B, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry—chills and fever.
Preston H. Saxton, Co. E, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry—chills and fever.
Willis Gladding, Co. I, 1st Rhodes Sharpshooters—liver complaint.
Frank D. Mains, Co. D, 142d Penn.—contusion to back.
Chas. A. Pratt, Co. H, 146th Penn.—abscession to back.
Geo. W. Covey, Co. H, 146th Penn.—rheumatism in hand.
James Duffy, Co. C, 17th N. Y.—dysentery and rheumatism.
Wm. C. Carrier, Co. I, 7th Penn. Res.—rheumatism in legs and arms.
Geo. D. Rudrick, Co. D, 146th Penn.—rheumatism in legs and arms.
Henry Carbey, Co. G, 146th Penn.—chills and fever.
Charles Irish, Co. G, 146th Penn.—rheumatism.
Frank R. Foster, Co. C, 146th Penn.—scrofulous ankle.
George Johnston, Co. H, 146th Penn.—liver complaint.
Ira Mann, Co. H, 146th Penn.—rheumatism.
Henry Eddy, Co. C, 146th Penn.—general debility.
Francis M. Reynolds, Co. H, 146th Penn.—spinal complaint and fits.
James Marshall, Co. H, 146th Penn.—rheumatism.
Harrison Shallcrof, Co. C, 6th Penn. Cav.—pains in hips.
Isaac E. Wright, Co. F, 85th N. Y.—bleeding.
Wm. Parshall, Co. D, 146th Penn.—rheumatism.
Frank Burrows, Co. D, 146th Penn.—rheumatism.
E. C. Ross, Co. H, 146th Penn.—pains in hips and side.
R. C. Smith, Co. D, 146th Penn.—rheumatism.
Wm. Moore, Co. C, 146th Penn.—fever and lame.
First-Lieut. Cyrus Straw, Co. E, 81st Penn.—wounded in spine.
Capt. Samuel K. Brown, Co. D, 81st Penn.—leg.
Richard Brown, Co. F, 71st Penn.—right thigh.
Second Sergt. Peter J. Phillipps, Co. K, 126th Pennsylvania—through body.
Anthon Kemski, Co. E, 19th Mass.—in thigh.
Thomas Browning, Co. C, 27th Indiana—left leg.
Peter Garlic, Co. B, 7th Michigan—left leg.
Franklin Thomas, Co. E, 126th Penn.—both arms.
Corp. J. Gettle Barr, 130th Penn.—knee.
Sergt. Patrick H. Fadden, 2d N. Y.—right cheek.
Thomas H. Smyth, Co. K, 66th Penn.—jaw.
George W. Skinner, Co. G, 126th Penn.—right thigh.
First Lieut. Alex. W. Marshall, Co. D, 126th Penn.—rupture.
Samuel Oller, Co. G, 130th Penn.—breast and leg.
Charles H. Maynard, Co. E, 5th Penn. Cav.—rupture.
Sergt. Chas. E. Horne, Co. G, 12th Mass.—wounded.
Albert Brown, Co. F, 84th Ohio—amputation.
John Ward, Co. E, 126th Penn.—left shoulder.
Wm. Eyrbe, Co. D, 2d New-York—back.
Rollin A. Everett, Co. G, 12th Mass.—ankle and leg.
Charles R. Dale, Co. C, 12th Mass.—right leg.
Andrew Lynch, Co. H, 73d Penn.—hand.
John F. Stump, Co. H, 126th Penn.—hand.
John Foley, Co. C, 12th Massachusetts—right arm.
William Wilson, 2d Sergt., Co. C, 26th Indiana—left arm.
Lemuore Young, Co. B, 126th Penn.—left knee.
Charles H. Long, Co. G, 126th Penn.—right arm.
Barney Dougherty, Co. A, 42d N. Y.—right leg.
Joseph Spotlee, Co. G, 71st Pennsylvania—hand.
Samuel Caldwell, sergeant-major, Co. D, 49th Penn.—left arm off.
Willard Morse, Co. H, 12th Mass.—right leg.
Chas. H. Weston, Co. G, 12th Mass.—arm and side.
Charles H. Bingham, Co. G, 12th Mass.—abscesses.
Corp. Augustus E. Hassler, Co. F, 12th Penn.—thigh.
Sergt. Joseph J. Taylor, Co. C, 126th Penn.—hand.
James Wharteney, Co. I, 71st Pennsylvania—left leg and foot.
Harvey B. Holman, Col C, 19th Mass.—left leg.
Shepherd S. Everett, Co. H, 12th Mass.—right side.
Isaac Baker, Co. H, 12th Mass.—left leg.
Thomas L. Appleton, Co. C, 13th Mass.—left hip.
Peter E. Cassidy, Co. F, 1st Penn. Art.—left hand.
Wm. F. Rand, Co. C, 12th Mass.—head.
Daniel C. Aiken, Co. G, 12th Mass.—right side.
Paul Halsted, Co. H, 6th Wisconsin—leg.
Ehenezer Nute, Co. A, 12th Mass.—right.

THE EXCITEMENT IN LOUISVILLE

Reports About the Movements of Bragg and Smith.

BRAGG RAPIDLY ADVANCING ON THE CITY.

SMITH TO HOLD BUELL IN CHECK.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Tuesday, Sept. 23.

The rebel Generals Bragg and Smith have divided their forces. Kirby Smith is to hold Gen. Buell, who is marching for Louisville, in check, while Bragg advances on the city.

Bragg summoned Gen. Nelson, who is in command of the army for the defence of Louisville, to surrender. Gen. Nelson refused to oblige the invading rebel, and is prepared to meet him.

The women and children are ordered to be ready to leave the city at an hour's notice.

Thousands of citizens are crossing the Ohio River to Indiana.

Bragg is still some distance from the city, but is reported as advancing rapidly. Gen. Nelson is confident of his ability to whip the enemy.

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 20, 1862.

About 4,500 troops, (mostly Indianans) rebels from pieces of artillery, at Munfordville, have re-enforced to Bragg, Wednesday morning. Col Wallace is concentrating the cavalry to the vicinity of Warrenton and the Rappahannock, organizing every able-bodied man they can find into the most effective army. Many refuse to serve, and some succeed in escaping and reaching our lines.

Capt. J. C. Wilkie, of the Thirty-third Massachusetts, the new Provost-Marshal of Alexandria, aided by Lieut. Lavery, inaugurated in straightening out things yesterday. The grievances have been stated, thrown aside, and all druggists arrested and sent to their regiments.

An engine was recently sent out to Bull Run, but no new discoveries were made.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Paroled Prisoners—Rebel Troops Moving Toward Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Sept. 22, 1862.

The flag of truce boat Commodore returned from Aiken's Landing this afternoon, bringing down about 300 paroled Union prisoners, who are to be sent immediately North from this place.

A Pennsylvanian, just returning from rebeldom, reports active movements of the rebel troops from Richmond toward Petersburgh, and that over 10,000 passed down the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad last Saturday.

Discharge and Rearrest of Rev. Mr. Benedict.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

The case of Rev. Judson

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE SCOTIA AT NEW-YORK.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

The European Press on American Affairs

Mediation Advocated.

Gen. Butler's Difficulty with the French Consul at New-Orleans.

SUBSTITUTES FOR COTTON.

Cotton Riots in the Austrian Provinces.

Rumors of a Plot Against the Emperor Napoleon.

The Evacuation of Rome Indefinitely Postponed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Royal mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which left Liverpool at 10½ o'clock on the morning of the 13th, and Queenstown on the evening of the 14th inst., arrived here on Tuesday morning.

Her advices are two days later.

The Europa reached Queenstown at 9½ A. M. on the 13th.

The official journal of Copenhagen, statements that the Queen of England had formally addressed to Prince CHRISTIAN, of Denmark, a demand for the hand of the Princess ALEXANDRINA, for the Prince of Wales. The Prince and Princess still remained at Brussels, and had visited the field of Waterloo together.

The creditors of Mr. PEASE, of Hull, the embarrassed shipowner, who was so actively engaged in running the Southern blockade, had come to a resolution that upon payment of 40 per cent. in money, on or before the 1st of October, to the unsecured creditors, they would hold over the remainder of their claims. Confidence was expressed as to the ultimate realization of his estate.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash on hand of thirteen and a half million francs, and in the bills discounted of over forty-three millions.

The decree of 1856, which compelled bakers to keep three months' consumption of flour always on hand, had been repealed by the Minister of Commerce.

Rumors were current that the general election of the Corps Legislatif will take place at the end of October.

Several of the most prominent of French diplomatists had been summoned to meet in Paris, it was supposed to discuss the Roman question.

The London Morning Post is informed that in the strokes of extreme Italian Revolutionists language has lately been employed, threats have been used, and plots have been darkly hinted at, akin to the threats and the plots that foreshadowed and were realized by the conspiracy of Orsini.

There were rumors that VICTOR EMMANUEL will soon visit France. It is said he will escort his daughter, the future Queen of Portugal, who will pass through France, and will be after-wards present at the baptism of his grandchild, Prince NAPOLEON'S son.

The *Patrie* says the French Mediterranean fleet now at Naples, will return to Toulon at the usual time—namely, at the end of October.

The Paris Bourse, on the 12th, was dull and lower. Rentes closed at 69.45.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes: "The evacuation of Rome by the French garrison, as things at present stand, is well nigh hopeless! That a revolution in Italy will be the result, is highly possible, and that it is hardly prudent to drive the Italians to desperation is the opinion of many; but these opinions do not seem at present to have weight in the Imperial councils."

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies had commenced the discussion of the military budget. Minister VON DER HEYDT presented a written explanation of the views and intentions of the Government, and expressing a hope that the Chamber would approve the same. The Government emphatically recognizes the right of the Chamber to approve the expenditure, and the responsibility for the consequences will therefore remain with the representatives.

Great preparations were being made at Lisbon to celebrate the approaching marriage of the King.

A Lisbon journal says that in her marriage contract the future Queen has renounced the name of PIA, given to her by the Pope, who was her godfather, and henceforth she will be called simply MARIA of Savoy. The Lisbon journalist regards this resolution as something like an insult to the Holy Father.

The citizens of Saragossa had given a banquet to Gen. PRIM, at which speeches were made of a very pronounced tone toward France.

The Hong-Kong journals say that SZANGKEA, implicated in the great opium frauds, had been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

From Australia it is stated that the produce of the gold fields in Australia was satisfactory.

The news from Queensland is that cotton plantations on a large scale were in course of formation. Considerable quantities of cotton had already been shipped.

At the New-Zealand gold fields little was doing owing to the Winter season. The natives were quiet.

THE AMERICAN WAR IN ENGLAND.

Non-Intervention—The War in America a Benefit to the Rich in England—Effect of the War Censorship in England—Strange Hopefulness of the North—Reception of Gen. Corcoran—London Correspondents—A Conspiracy Cropping Out—Court Gossip, etc., etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1862.

We are now satisfied, I trust, that the Government and people of England are fully determined not to interfere in any manner in the American war. From the thunders of the London Times to the squibs of Punch and Fun, the entire Press, with a fractional exception, takes the same tone of reprobation and ridicule of the North, mingled with praise and encouragement of the South. The late message of Mr. DAVIS is extolled in a Times leader as no message of an American President ever was in that paper, while the speech of Mr. LINCOLN to the African delegation, and his letter to H. GREELEY meet with very small favor from any, and are unsparingly denounced by the few who would sympathize with the North if the war were conducted on purely abolition principles.

The distress in Lancashire increases at a rate that terrifies many, but those who look at the matter more coolly find that while the poor are suffering and must be fed, the rich are prospering. The poor can be fed for less than two shillings sterling a week per head, while the high price of cotton goods, and the growing demand, are pouring immense fortunes into the hands of the manufacturers. Content to reap this harvest, Lancashire protests against any interference that would lower the price or lessen the demand for goods; and it is hoped that by the time the present stock is all sold, at prices that will enrich the fortunate holders, the war will be over, and the mills will start again. Meantime, the poor operatives will have been fed by the poor law and the nation's charity, and Lancashire, and the great manufacturing interest, will be more prosperous than ever. It appears, therefore, that you could not have done England, or the cotton interest, a greater favor than shutting up the Southern ports, for by the time every bale locked safely up shall command the price of three bales.

One effect of the Government censorship of war news in America is to make everything that occurs here suspected. If never so striking a National victory is reported, it is set down as a disaster to the Northern arms. So determined are these journalists that the Southerners shall triumph in every conflict, that they either throw discredit upon a contrary report, or declare that it was really a Confederate victory. They believe, without hesitation, everything that comes from the South—they disbelieve, without confirmation every Northern account of National success.

That New-York should be buoyant, hopeful, and confident of success, when the Union armies are driven back on Washington, and the slave invites withdrawn to save the Republic are not yet raised, is what astonished every one. It has been said of the British that they conquered because they never knew when they were beaten. In New-York, it is evident that full faith is given to the military maxim that a good retreat may be equal to a victory. Undoubtedly as McCLELLAN and POPE must be given the credit of making good retreats. The latter began his campaign in Virginia with the promise of a confidential sarbaune—but greater men have changed their minds. It may be some comfort to the retreating Generals to know that LEE and JACKSON, or whoever has command of the Confederate forces in Virginia are more bitterly blamed by the Secessionists here, for allowing them to escape, than they have been by Unionists for finding themselves in a position where retreat was a necessity.

The reception of Gen. CORCORAN in New-York is not a pleasant thing to English feeling. It is remembered that he refused to do honor to the Prince of Wales. It is not forgotten that the court-martial ordered for disobedience of orders on that occasion was quashed, when the Sixty-ninth was wanted in Washington. And now this reception is looked upon as an open attempt to excite the Irish, from hatred to England, to fight for the North against the South. The Times' New-York correspondent, who happens to be a Scotchman, and who grows more and more bitter in his Southern sympathies, is not at all pleased with this playing upon national antipathies. He is not satisfied with anything that brings recruits to the National armies, or that promises success to the National arms. Living in the atmosphere of secession sympathies in New-York, among British, Scottish and American partisans of the Confederacy, his is loud and constant in his call for intervention.

The correspondent of the London Herald, whose name, character, and antecedents are well known in England, and whose feelings and actions are, by some at least, well understood, lets a very black cat out of the bag in one of his recent letters. I have before this given you an intimation of a conspiracy on the part of leading Northern Democrats to carry over at least three Northern States to the Southern Confederacy. These States are Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. I ought, perhaps, to include Illinois. How far this project has been carried toward its attempted realization, it would be difficult to say. You may have more accurate information than I can gather here. But, if as far advanced as I think it probable, an effort will be made at the coming elections. It is certain that leading Democratic politicians in these three States write to their friends here very hopefully of the success of such a scheme. If the Government at Washington has knowledge of the existence of such a plot, and cannot quietly defeat it, it might be necessary to declare martial law in these States, and imprison at least the leaders of the Democratic party. Martial law, in fact, is the only law for a country engaged in a civil war. Just before I left New-York, I asked a Democratic anti-war editor if he expected to be sent down to Fort Lafayette. "Most likely," was his reply, "if the Government does not break us up, we shall certainly break up the Government." The editor was not imprisoned, I believe, but his paper was suppressed, which answered the same purpose.

The Queen has gone to Germany. The Prince of Wales celebrates his birthday, and his coming of age, on the continent. The London shopkeepers are sorry for the death of Prince Albert, and have reason. Nothing but the Exhibition has saved them. It is hoped that the marriage of the Prince to the Princess Royal of Denmark next Spring will open a new era of festivity and trade. Ugly rumors of the insanity of the Queen are kept up by her strict privacy. It is a curious fact that the common people here almost universally entertain the absurd notion that her Majesty either has become, or wishes to become, a Roman Catholic. It is reported, doubtless without a particle of foundation, that Prince Albert died a Catholic. The aristocracy are believed to be favorable to the ancient church, and a "No Popery" cry is raised against DISRAELI and the conservatives.

On the other hand, the Queen is known to be terribly Low Church, to attend a Scotch Conventicle, when at Balmoral, and to patronize a Scottish preacher. Worse than that, she has herself just edited an edition of the devotional writings of a German rationalist, as heterodox, as one of the critics has it, as LESSING HUSS.

The more fashionable Anglicans, as the Romanists call them, have certainly a drawing toward the Church of their ancestors. An Episcopal church can scarcely be distinguished from a Romish chapel. Last Sunday more than half the congregation at the Catholic Cathedral at Southwark was composed of Anglicans. They came to hear MOZART'S Twelfth Mass, performed with a full orchestra added to the fine organ, and a large choir, no doubt; but in their devotions they were more Catholic than the Pope. Anxious to do everything proper, and not knowing when they ought to kneel and when they might sit, they very devoutly knelt through nearly the entire service. For all this, the old No Popery spirit is rising, and echoes the Garibaldian cry, "Rome or death!"

MONADNOCK.

THE PRESS ON THE WAR.

The *Daily News* has an editorial in defence of the heroism which is being displayed in America, and in regretting the lack of sympathy which is shown for that heroism and patriotism. It admires the good spirit and courage which prevails in the North, and enters at those who querulously wonder what the Americans mean by not being miserable.

The *Index*, the London organ of the Confederates, states that GENERAL N. SARGENT had brought no communication whatever from the Confederate Government to its Commissioners in Europe.

The Liverpool *Post* advocates a mediation by England in the American difficulty. It says it has no faith in National prejudices bred of sudden anger, and is perfectly satisfied that the party to mediate is England. It thinks that the interposition of a man like Lord PALMERSTON would be quietly held as the thing most to be desired.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes as follows:

"The notorious and much-execrated Gen. BUTLER, at New-Orleans, seems determined to keep his name before the world by rendering himself odious to all around him. After having had his acts toward some of the foreign Consuls, for the city where he commands, reversed by the Washington Government, he has now managed to get up a fresh difficulty with the French Consul, Count MEJAN. It became known, it appears, to BUTLER, that considerable sums of money had been deposited for security at the Consulate by French subjects, including one sum of $750,000, left there by a French merchant at New-Orleans. He spoke to Count MEJAN about it, expressing his doubts that it was really French property, and his strong suspicions that it might be that of rebels. The Consul could only reply that it had been placed in his hands by a French subject, who represented it to be his property, and to be allotted to pay for tobacco which was to be sent to France. BUTLER, who, it appears, had the merchant in question in waiting, had him shown in and confronted him with Count MEJAN. The merchant persisted that the money was his, and BUTLER had no means of proving the contrary, but, although he did not think it advisable to seize the $750,000, he placed two sentries over the Consulate to see that the specie was not carried away. Remonstrance then came from Count MEJAN, who declared he could not tolerate this, and should pull down his flag if the sentries were not withdrawn. In the course of the discussion which ensued, it appears that the Consul was so imprudent as to say that, if the soldiers were removed, he would pledge himself not to give up, without the consent of BUTLER, any of the money that had been deposited in his hands. Thereupon the sentries were taken away. But in the mean time it had got abroad that BUTLER was buying himself about the funds at the French Consulate, and several of the depositors getting alarmed, went to Count MEJAN to demand back their cash. He having given his word to BUTLER, felt bound to refuse, and the affair became complete. The matter was referred to the French Minister at Washington, and according to the last letters received in Paris, Count MEJAN was ordered to the Northern capital, to give explanations. It is programmed that the general appointed to fill his place at New-Orleans will not be considered bound by Count MEJAN'S pecuniary promises, and that those who still desire it will receive the payments with which it is evident that BUTLER had no right to interfere."

THE CRISIS AND COTTON.

The Times, of the 12th inst., has the following in its City Article:

"Extensive fluctuations in fabrics in the market for the various products to which attention has been directed during the scarcity of cotton, and that of hemp and jute have all experienced a further advance to-day. In jute the improvement has lately been extraordinary, the present quotation showing a rise of about £8 per ton, or more than 25 per cent. upon that current a week back. The movement appears to have been greatly accelerated to-day by a statement that Messrs. TENNENT & Co., of Limehill Works, Dundee, have introduced a method for its treatment which will enable it to be spun on cotton machinery, and in fact to fulfill in a great degree the purposes of that staple. At the same time there are a number of other people putting forth suggestions and claiming for a certain kind of Italian grass is spoken of in a desirable product. Should jute, however, prove really available to the extent anticipated by Messrs. TENNENT, it will be likely to take the head of all other articles, owing to the great abundance in which it can be obtained. About 10 or 15 years ago, it was scarcely known as an article of commerce, but the quantity now annually exported from India is thought to be 120,000 or 130,000 tons. It comes principally from the eastern parts of Bengal, and is very easy to cultivate. The first purpose to which it was applied on a large scale was the manufacture of gunny-bags, and subsequently it has been introduced for the manufacture of carpets, which have been made in considerable quantities in America a year would be required before a new crop could be supplied, but it could then be furnished to meet any possible demand."

On the following day the same writer says:

"The number of applicants yesterday at the Counting-Rooms of Messrs. BARNETT & FRANCIS, to inspect the samples of prepared jute under the patent of TENNENT & Co. of Dundee was very great. Those among them who are woollen spinners are stated generally to have expressed considerable surprise at the value and adaptability of the material for mixing with woollen manufactures. The cotton spinners also seemed disposed to consider that it will answer very well for mixing with cotton in the manufacture of cloth, although not for use alone as an entire substitute for cotton. It is stated that the quantity of jute now afloat for London is 4,345 tons, against 3,137 at the corresponding period of last year, and to Liverpool, 9,000 tons, against 2,850, so that the aggregate is almost exactly the same as at this period last year. The rise on jute since the 24 inst. exceeds 50 per cent.

Serious disturbance had broken out at Prossnitz, in Moravia, owing to the stoppage of the cotton factories. The riots continued for three days, and were only put an end to by the arrival of a regiment of Hussars. Thirty of the rioters were arrested.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

GENERAL ASPECTS—PROBABLE FALL OF THE RATAZZI MINISTRY.

Reports were current that the Italian Government was in a sad financial plight, and that MINGHETTI was about to proceed to London to negotiate a loan of £20,000,000. A Turin telegram, however, says:

"The reports in circulation of a new loan are stated to be devoid of foundation. The rumor that an amnesty will be proclaimed is thought more probable."

The *Daily News* says at the frequent request of several English friends of Italy, a surgeon of eminence had left London for Bariguano, to offer his professional assistance to GARIBALDI. Dr. PARKINSON, of King's College Hospital, is said to have been selected. GARIBALDI is stated to be better, but not quite out of danger. Nothing at all seems as yet settled with respect to the fate of GARIBALDI and his followers. The Turin Government is evidently greatly embarrassed. The King, it is said, desires an amnesty.

The Italian Government will wait for some time before raising the state of siege in the Neapolitan provinces. MANCINI was exercising his powers only against the disturbers of public tranquillity.

It is asserted that Signor RATTAZZI has finally given up any attempt to face the Italian Parliament. A new session is announced for November.

The latest reports are that it is all but settled that there will be a general amnesty for GARIBALDI and his followers.

But the communication which caused most excitement in Italy is the following letter from Gen. BIXIO, who, it is well known, is a superior officer of the Italian army, and who, though one of GARIBALDI'S most intimate associates, disapproved of the expedition to Rome:

CAPRA, Sept. 5.

Having just returned from a visit to Spezzia, I read, this morning, in the papers the newstaken from the official *Gazette*, that GARIBALDI had been carried to Varignano, to an apartment which had been expressly prepared for him. I do not know what, in the language of the Minister RATTAZZI, "to prepare an apartment" can mean, when the General remained several days without a change of bed, and only yesterday evening could such a bed be procured through the kindness of a private citizen, the shipbuilder of Spezzia Dock-yard. All the gentlemen who are at Varignano with GARIBALDI, have for their bed a mattress stretched on the floor. Nothing has been as yet provided in the shape of linen, bandages or leeches—nothing, in one word, of what is wanted to nurse a wounded man. Yesterday, Dr. RICORD was obliged to ask a lady of Spezzia for some linen. The Minister, occupied as he is daily by sending a host of carabineers and policemen to this tranquil place, has not had time to occupy himself with the health of the prisoner. The surgeons themselves, who had been sent to Varignano, had the greatest difficulty in getting admitted into the room of the General, for want of an order from the military commander. M. RATTAZZI may aspire to secure for himself the renown of the defender of order and of repression, but he can have no claim to a reputation for humanity, and it would be better for him to conform his official news to the fact.

Advices from Turin mention the existence of a circular which is about to appear from M. RATTAZZI on the late events in Italy, and in which the Roman question is discussed with great freedom.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AFFAIR AT ASPROMONTE.

GEN. PALAVICINO TO GEN. CIALDINI.

RECCO, September 1.

In conformity to the instructions addressed to me by your Excellency on the 28th of August, I set from Reggio at one o'clock in the afternoon, with a column composed of five battalions of infantry of the line and two battalions of Bersaglieri, the Sixth and Twenty-sixth.

I took the route which by the seashore conducts to Gallico, and thence I followed the course of the river which bears the same name, until within two miles of the little village of Podargone, where, surprised by the close of the day, I encamped to pass the night.

On the morning of the 29th I set forth early, directing my course toward San Stefano, where I arrived at 9½ A. M. There, from exact information, I received, I know that Gen. GARIBALDI had encamped with his forces during the night on the plateau of Aspromonte. I ordered the troops to pursue their march until within a short distance of that plateau, and before allowing them to proceed I caused the troops to rest themselves, as they were excessively fatigued by a long march by abrupt paths. In the meanwhile I learned that only two hours previously Gen. GARIBALDI had encamped at the foot of the plateau of Aspromonte, and I saw that by two paths I could descend toward his camp.

I then divided my troops into two columns, that on the right, commanded by Lieut.-Col. PASSERONI, and that on the left by the Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, CHEVALIER EBERHARD. The two columns arrived at the same time in view of the Garibaldian encampment, already abandoned by him, he having taken up a position on the crest of a rugged hillock, to the east of the plateau of Aspromonte. I then sent an order to the commandant of the left column to attack the Garibaldian front, while making the right column fall back, by a rapid movement I attacked the left flank of the rear of the rebels, in order to cut off their retreat. In the meantime with a battalion I caused the entrance of the valley to be occupied, that they might not regain the plateau.

The left column, with the Sixth Battalion of Bersaglieri at their head, then attacked the rebels, and after a smart fire carried the position at the point of the bayonet with cries of "*Viva il Re!*" "*Viva Italia.*" while the left side was also attacked by our troops.

Gen. GARIBALDI and his son MENOTTI having been wounded, and the rebels being surrounded on all sides, resistance became useless, whereupon the Garibaldians gave the signal to cease firing, and negotiations commenced, the result of which is known to your Excellency.

I am happy to be able to announce to you that all the officers have distinguished themselves by their zeal and courage, and that all the soldiers of the different provinces of Italy, without distinction, rivalled each other in valor and discipline.

I cannot pass over in silence the fact that during the first attack an energetic resistance was made by our adversaries, and I lament that bravery was displayed against the legitimately constituted power, and against the interests of the country.

I must point out particularly to your Excellency Lieut.-Col. Chevalier EBERHARD, commandant of the Fourth of the Line, as having distinguished himself by his intelligence, and that his column was conducted with admirable spirit.

I can bestow the same praise on Lieut.-Col. PASSERONI, who, during the attack, gave proofs of extraordinary energy and courage.

I have also to mention to your Excellency the conduct of the two majors commanding the Fourth and Twenty-fifth Battalions of Bersaglieri, Gerbati and Pinelli, who, by their coolness, set a fine example to their companies, and contributed much by their intelligence to the success of the day.

By the inclosed list I transmit to your Excellency the Chevalier Cialdini, the names of the brave and energetic men who, before my arrival at the confluence of Reggio, had by prudent measures quieted matters being disturbed, as also for preserving tranquility in the city.

I shall send to you a list of the rewards I propose to grant to the most distinguished of those who have deserved them by their conduct.

Maj.-Gen. PALLAVICINO.

To His Excellency Gen. CIALDINI, General of the army, Messina.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening.

The Europa's news, via Queenstown, transpired about noon to-day, and caused a great sensation. It was generally regarded as disastrous and most discouraging for the North. American securities in London became dull.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

The Times to-day has an editorial based on the justifications which are just now being put forth in the North for the war. It thinks the symptoms a hopeful one, for if peace is to be the winter, it is certain the war policy can never be sustained.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.

Cotton irregular, but firm. Sales to-day, 7,000 bales. All qualities exhibitably higher. Speculators and exporters took 4,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions heavy.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

Console 93¼@93⅝ for money. Erie Shares, 30¾@31¾.

Illinois Centrals, 91¾@95 discount.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Sept. 14.

The London Observer says it appears that Dr. HAMILTON VERNON has succeeded Dr. NEWMAN as Dean of Ferns, and that he is to be consecrated Bishop of Kilmore in succession to Dr. BANNERMAN transferred to the Primacy of Ireland.

The Prince of Wales will leave early this week and join Her Majesty, his mother, in Germany.

The Prince and his bride elect, the Princess of Denmark, have been the guests of the King of Belgium since Monday last.

Lord PALMERSTON and Earl GRANVILLE are the only Ministers in town.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FULTON-STREET PRAYER-MEETING.

The Fifth Anniversary—An Interesting and Solemn Season.

Five years ago, during the progress of the "Great Revival" some young men of this City met in the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William streets for prayer and Praise to the Most High. Their meetings soon became popular, and the good done of, and by them, was incalculable. Since that time the exercises have been continued without intermission, though of late they have not been as fully attended as they were during the religious excitement.

Yesterday, at noon, the fifth anniversary of these meetings was celebrated, by exercises consisting of singing, prayer and addresses. The church was filled in gallery and aisles, by an audience composed of people of intelligence and religious devotion.

Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, of the Collegiate (R. D.) Church, presided, occupying the chair on the platform in front of the pulpit. On the right and left of him sat a number of divines of various orthodox denominations, including Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN (Methodist,) Rev. Dr. RUFUS CLARK, (Congregational. 1st.) Rev. Mr. GRAHAM, (Baptist,) Rev. Dr. KIMM, (Reformed Dutch,) Rev. Dr. SMITH, (Presbyterian,) Rev. Dr. MASON, (Secretary of the American Temperance Union,) Rev. Mr. JONES, (of the Mariners' Church,) and Rev. Mr. DUNCAN.

Dr. VERMILYE opened the meeting at precisely 12 o'clock, by giving out a hymn, the singing of which was commenced by the reverend doctor himself. After this he read the fortieth Psalm, and then made a few remarks, congratulatory of the success of noon-day prayer meetings, and of thankfulness to the Giver of All for His blessings upon it.

The singing of another hymn followed, at the close of which Dr. VERMILYE stated that the Anniversary, like the daily meeting, was entirely Union, and not in the least denominational. In furtherance of this spirit, efforts had been made to have the various sects represented there by a minister from each one. He also reminded the gentlemen who might speak of the five-minutes rule of the daily meeting, which would be followed out here.

Rev. ASA D. SMITH was then introduced. Referring especially to the occasion that called them together, he said that the Bible gave expressions of sentiment that might be chosen for selfish application or in heart-devotion to God. Their anniversary should not be a matter of the least self-glorification, but be looked at in the spirit of Samuel, when he exclaimed, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." To God, he reasoned, belonged all the praise for the success of the undertaking.

Rev. Dr. ROMAN, of Bound Brook, spoke next, and impressively, on the origin and progress of the noon-day prayer meeting, from the appropriate text, "How great a matter a little fire kindleth."

A prayer by one of the clergymen present was then delivered, and was followed with a brief and energetic address by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, who, in the course of his remarks, mentioned the fact of the origin of the first noon-day prayer meeting in Philadelphia, mainly by the efforts of one young man, a convert from the Fulton-street prayer meeting.

Rev. Dr. CLARK was the next speaker. He thought this meeting was a very remarkable one in many respects. It was anomalous to other affairs of the kind, being an anniversary without an annual report. No such report was presented, because it would be impossible to record the results of the prayers that daily went up from that meeting. Only eternity would reveal the vast measure of their success. The Rev. Doctor closed his remarks by references to the National exigency, and read a letter addressed by a Union officer to his wife, the night before his death on the battle-field. The epistle breathed a deep spirit of love, piety and patriotism, that wet the cheeks of many of the audience, male and female, with tears.

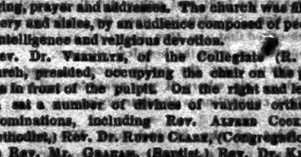
Two or three gentlemen in the audience made each a few remarks. Rev. Dr. KIMM made the closing prayer; a hymn and the doxology was sung, and the meeting closed with the benediction, pronounced by the Reverend Chairman.

Still Other Honors to Gen. Corcoran.

We were unable to print the following account of a presentation to Gen. CORCORAN, on Monday night—a presentation which possesses more than ordinary interest, from the fact that it was made by the fellow-prisoners of that officer, and is therefore an exponent of their regard and esteem for the recipient of a nation's honors.

The affair took place at the City Assembly Rooms, in presence of an invited company, all of whom were personally acquainted with and interested in the recipient. The gift consisted of a medal, which is of solid gold, weighs 3 oz. 16 dwts., (22 carats fine,) and cost $250. It was made by BAILY, BLEECK & Co., from a design by Mr. DANIEL DRAKE, formerly a private in Company A, (CORCORAN'S and subsequently HAGGERTY'S,) Sixty-ninth Regiment. On the obverse is an excellent likeness of the General, in the act of relieving a wounded prisoner in the tobacco factory a Richmond. In the background, one is seen presenting him with a letter; another closes a book which he is reading; a third and fourth are stretched on a straw pallet in the prison, one of whom has his arm in a sling and is asleep—the other starts up and gives a cheer as their beloved Colonel appears. The sentry at the door contemplates the picture. Beneath, surrounded with shackles, is the legend:

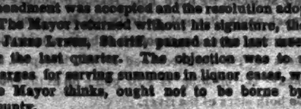
On the reverse is a spread eagle over thirty-four stars, with a bunch of arrows in his claws. On his right is the American flag, and on his left the Irish, with the No. "69," the whole surrounded by war trophies. The centre, with the eagle and stars, forms a shield, on which is the following:



Lieut. CONNOLLY made the presentation speech, to which the General replied at length, giving in detail a most interesting account of his capture and captivity.

Honor to the Remains of an Antietam Hero.

Yesterday afternoon the remains of Lieut.-Col. PHILIP J. PARISEN, of the Fifty-seventh New-York Volunteers, were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery. He was one of the gallant officers who lost his life at the great battle of Antietam, and is reported to have behaved with the greatest bravery. The funeral services were held at the house of Mr. RUSSELL in Pike-street. The body, which was encased in a metallic coffin, having a silver plate upon it, with the following inscription:



was not exposed to view, as decomposition had already set in.

At half-past one o'clock Platt Lodge, No. 194 F. and A. M., headed by M. W. GEORGE BRAKER, arrived and performed the impressive Masonic funeral ceremonies, under direction of R. W. HENRY BURTIS, P. G., Senior Deacon, after which the body was carried to the hearse by the Masonic fraternity.

In the street, Companies C, E, H, and F of the Seventy-first Regiment, New-York State Militia, under command of Lieut.-Col. SMITH, were drawn up, and, after escorting the body, wheeled into column by companies, and the procession moved in the following order:

Band of the Seventy-first Regiment.
Military Escort.
Masonic Escort, in the form of a square, surrounding
THE HEARSE
On all sides.
Capt. Mackay, Lieuts. Braid and Poe, and six Sergeants of the Fifty-seventh Regiment,
as Mourners.
Carriages containing relatives and friends.

The cortege then moved through Pike, Henry, Market, Division, Chrystie and Canal streets to Broadway, and down that street to the South Ferry, which was crossed en route to Greenwood Cemetery, where the remains were interred.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Mr. TWEED in the chair.

A large number of bills were presented and referred.

Mr. PURDY offered a resolution that $50,000 be appropriated, to pay the proposition of New-York, for the construction of Harlem Bridge. Adopted.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution that the Comptroller present to the Board, a statement of the amount necessary to be raised, by taxation, for the year 1863, for county purposes.

Mr. PURDY moved to amend by adding that the Comptroller confer in the matter with the heads of Departments and the Finance Committee. The amendment was accepted and the resolution adopted.

The Mayor returned without his signature, the bill of JAMES LEWIS, Sheriff, passed at the last meeting, for the last quarter. The objection was to some charges for serving summons in liquor cases, which, the Mayor thinks, ought not to be borne by the County.

Some debate followed between Messrs. PURDY and WESTBROOK and ELTON, the former contending that the Mayor ought not to use the veto power in such cases where there was an honest difference in opinion. It would cost $3 or $4 to advertise this veto.

The veto was directed to take its usual course.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of the New City Hall, that they were out of money, and that $60,000 liabilities had been incurred. Attention was also called to the fact that a requisition made on June 2, for $40,000, had not been attended to. The Commissioners hoped that the money might be forthcoming, so that work could be pushed forward rapidly.

Mr. PURDY called notice to the fact that, in the Supreme Court, Mr. A. OAKEY HALL had asserted that he could not go on with cases at the time set down, because the Supervisors had failed to have the necessary papers printed. Judge INGRAHAM had also remarked that the Board had interfered with the business of his Court. Mr. PURDY could hardly believe this was so certainly there was no intention to improperly interfere with legal business.

Mr. SWEET hardly believed the Judge had ever made such an assertion, for the Board and its Committees had taken particular pains to give the Courts everything.

A resolution was presented by Mr. TWEED, that the county be divided for next election into twelve return districts, as follows:

Dist.	Wards.	Names to be Returned by
1	1, 2, 3	Black.
2	4, 6	Roche.
3	7, 12	Tweed.
4	5, 10	Purdy.
5	11, 17	Little.
6	8, 14	Weismann.
7	9, 13	Blunt.
8	16, 20	Stewart.
9	15	Briggs.
10	21	Ely.
11	19	Conner.
12	18, 22	Davis.

Laid over under the rule.

After which the Board adjourned.

A Few Words About Coal.

Three months ago coal was plenty at $4 50 per ton—a few weeks later it ranged at $5 50, and to-day we are informed by a respectable dealer that for the cheerful sum of $7 50 we can stock one cellar with the choicest of shining black coals. In less than thirty days the price will be $10, and possibly $12, per ton.

Is there any good reason for this enormous rate, other than that the holders are benefited pecuniarily and absolutely? We think not. The dealers claim, with some show of reason, that in consequence of the canal breaks in Western Pennsylvania, there has been but about half the usual quantity brought to port. The "show of reason" exists, however, in that part of the statement which alleges the fact of breakages in the canals; the rest is an absurdity. The fact is, that within a very few thousand tons, there has been as large an importation this year as ever, and the slack supply from the older veins has been fully counterbalanced by the yield from new fields and fresher veins. The new tax is urged as an additional reason for the high price, which is met by the reply, that the tax is as but the dust in the balance when compared to the increase of $2, $4, and possibly $6 per ton. This reply will be found to apply also to another reason urged, namely, the increase in the cost of labor, for the increase is but twenty-five cents per diem as against the outrageous demand of our coal dealers.

Speculation, that thief of the world for whom there is no police, is at the bottom of it all, and the people will find to their additional cost, that the speculators, who, like corpsenlers, are without the Divine spark, will keep on and on, like the daughters of the horse-leech, until some popular uprising brings them to their proper level.

Housekeepers will do well to buy only as they need, to economize in the use of fuel, and, so far as practicable, make use of other warming material, and if these coals being a drug will, as all drugs are made to, go down.

The Accident to the Great Eastern.

The mammoth ship still lies in Flushing Bay, where the damage sustained by running on a rock off Montauk Point on her last trip to this port is being repaired. We learn that the reports of experienced divers show that the ship's bottom was opened by the rock along a single line of her outer plate for a distance of several feet. The inner "skin" or hull of the ship was not touched, and remains as dry as on the day of launching, and the vessel could proceed on her voyage across the ocean to-day with more safety than can any vessel having but a single hull. Nevertheless, her officers and agents are pushing forward her repair by a very simple method, tried once before in Milford Haven with entire success, and which has the entire approbation of distinguished American engineers.

The mode is curious and interesting as it is simple. A large scow, with sides of proper height, is prepared to be used as a coffer dam. It is made to fit the bottom of the vessel at the point of fracture, and its edges are padded so as to close perfectly over any inequalities that may be found upon the hull. At the side of the scow (or coffer dam) are two shafts or man holes, which will pass up the side of the ship, reaching above the water's edge when it shall have been adjusted to its place. The scow when sufficiently sunken will be floated under the ship's hull, and fastened securely in position by chains here and there. This done, pumps inserted in the man-holes will free the scow of water, and admit the men and materials to repair the damage. It is believed there will be no difficulty in making the vessel just as perfect as before she touched the rock. A few days more will give us the result of the experiment—if that can be called such which has already been once successfully accomplished. In the meantime advantage is being taken of the opportunity to thoroughly overhaul, paint, and refurnish the *Great Eastern* from stem to stern.

Allotment Commissioners.

Some months since the President appointed three gentlemen of this City—Messrs. ROOSEVELT, DODGE and BARNES—Commissioners to procure from the soldiers of this State allotments of their pay for the benefit of their families. They have met with the most gratifying success, have kept the men from criminal dissipations, and saved their families from suffering, while our State, counties and local governments are kept free from the direct pulls upon their purses. These gentlemen are hard at work, with most encouraging success. They now explain the law to the soldiers man by man, and as the system has proved its efficiency, and is now generally understood, the soldiers take advantage of it almost universally. It being the cheapest and best plan, as a trial of a year has proved, and having many incidental advantages, immense sums are now transmitted by it.

Out of one company of one hundred men, ninety-eight send home $10 apiece every month, and regiments send $7,000, $8,000, and even $9,000. This is creditable both to the character of the soldiers and the energy of the Commissioners, who frequently, after individual application to the men, call them up by company and ask those who have not allotted to step to the front again, explain the matter, and frequently induce them to sign. In one case all but a single soldier had allotted, and when he (Jew-fashion) cut, shame made him follow a good example.

Prize Vessels Libelled.

The District-Attorney has filed libels against the following vessels as prizes:

Name of Vessels.	Where Captured.	Appraised Value.
Sch. Comet		
Sch. J. J. Crittenden		
Sloop Lizzie		
Str. Ellis and armament	Elizabeth City	$2,000
Sch. James Morton	Little Run, N. C.	2,000
Sch.	Elizabeth City	2,000
Sch. Lizzabeth and cargo	Elizabeth City	2,000
Sch. Elvira Eaton	Roanoke Inlet	2,000
Steamer Alice	Roanoke River, N. C.	1,500
Sch. Albemarle	Pasquotank River, N. C.	800
Sch. Nathaniel Taylor	Pasquotank River	1,500
Sch. John		
Steamer Old North State	Newbern, N. C.	15,000
Sch. Susan Ann Howard		
Total		$77,800

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. (Preferred causes)—17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 37, 45, 47. (Enumerated causes)—126, 128, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 146, 2,
2,571, 2,577, 2,579, 2,580, 2,585, 2,589, 2,597, 2,598, 2,601, 2,602, 2,609, 2,613, 2,617, 2,618, 2,622, 2,627, 2,631, 2,635, 2,637. Part II.—2,300, 2,340, 2,505, 2,506, 2,508, 2,509, 2,510, 2,512, 2,514, 2,515, 2,516, 2,517, 2,518, 2,519, 2,520, 2,521, 2,522, 2,523, 2,524, 2,525, 2,526, 2,527, 2,528, 2,529, 2,530, 2,531, 2,532, 2,540, 2,542, 2,

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1863—9 P. M.

The reported exchange at the principal kinds of produce were not more than 100 bbl. Ashes—Pots, 8 bbl. Pearls, 100 bbl. Beeswax, 1,000 lbs. Flour, 300 bags Corn Meal, 325 bbl. Wheat, 1,151 bush. Whiskey, 10 bbl. Provisions, and 1,151 bush. Wheat.

BREADSTUFFS—Receipts of Flour and Meal, 15,000 bbl.; Wheat, 20,000 bush.; Corn, 30,000 bush.; Oats, 10,000 bush.; Barley, 5,000 bush.; Rye, 1,000 bush.; Malt, 1,000 bush. Exports, 2,000 bbl. Flour, 10,000 bush. Wheat, 10,000 bush. Corn, and 1,000 bush. Rye. Flour and Meal 10c. lower, and Wheat 1c. lower. Sales, 10,000 bbl. Flour, 10,000 bush. Wheat, 10,000 bush. Corn, and 1,000 bush. Rye. Canada Flour 10c. lower. Rye Flour 10c. lower. Corn Meal 10c. lower. Wheat 1c. lower. Corn 1c. lower. Oats 1c. lower. Barley 1c. lower. Rye 1c. lower. Malt 1c. lower. Canada Wheat 1c. lower. Canada Corn 1c. lower. Canada Oats 1c. lower. Canada Barley 1c. lower. Canada Rye 1c. lower. Canada

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE RESOLUTION.

How We Fight our Enemies.—Us the Black-land Fever.

Another Cyclone Expected.

Mary Stuart's Letters.

Mr. Beecher's Position.

Cleveland or Tilden.

An Army of Thirty Thousand Men to be Sent Out.

A FRENCH SCHEME OF CONQUEST.

Cleveland.

Cleveland Gravity of the Situation.

IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

Passing important novelties in Italy, which there seem not some reason to expect for the moment, although Ratisbon still persists in changing the (Turin) cabinet, it is believed that the Emperor will do nothing in that sphere while at Biarritz. His chief occupation just now is believed to be the Mexican question, for which he seeks a solution that is not easy to find. Some people here will have it that, when he shall have Mexico in his power, he will propose its annexation to the Confederate States and will take the opportunity to effect a cession between England and Spain for compensation, in connection with France, of that territory originally appropriated. This may sound plausible at first glance, but, besides the difficulty of the slavery question (since England and France, of course, could not, even if the Mexicans would, consent to that institution being established in Mexico) there is the slight objection that the Confederate States would be almost certain to decline taking Mexico, even as a free gift—and much more so when it is highly probable that they would be saddled with, and have to meet, a part of her pecuniary obligations, to say nothing of the claim for a heavy indemnity, which France is pretty sure to make before abandoning the country. There can be no doubt that the check experienced by the Lorencez expedition produced a bad effect in France, which is not yet effaced. People, of course, are told, and may be ready to believe, what is probably the truth, namely, that the reverse at Puebla was not of a nature to reflect discredit on the French arms, but was due to particular circumstances, and has since been avenged in several successful combats, attended by heavy loss to the enemy. This is all very well; but the French demand victories, especially when their troops are sent on distant and expensive expeditions, whose uselessness is only to be redeemed, in the opinion of many, by brilliant and unchecketed triumphs. *Nil mag* with the people, *but* else with the army, *the Mexican war is*, you may depend, of greatest in the highest degree unpopular.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Sept. 6.

Passing important novelties in Italy, which there seem not some reason to expect for the moment, although Ratisbon still persists in changing the (Turin) cabinet, it is believed that the Emperor will do nothing in that sphere while at Biarritz. His chief occupation just now is believed to be the Mexican question, for which he seeks a solution that is not easy to find. Some people here will have it that, when he shall have Mexico in his power, he will propose its annexation to the Confederate States and will take the opportunity to effect a cession between England and Spain for compensation, in connection with France, of that territory originally appropriated. This may sound plausible at first glance, but, besides the difficulty of the slavery question (since England and France, of course, could not, even if the Mexicans would, consent to that institution being established in Mexico) there is the slight objection that the Confederate States would be almost certain to decline taking Mexico, even as a free gift—and much more so when it is highly probable that they would be saddled with, and have to meet, a part of her pecuniary obligations, to say nothing of the claim for a heavy indemnity, which France is pretty sure to make before abandoning the country. There can be no doubt that the check experienced by the Lorencez expedition produced a bad effect in France, which is not yet effaced. People, of course, are told, and may be ready to believe, what is probably the truth, namely, that the reverse at Puebla was not of a nature to reflect discredit on the French arms, but was due to particular circumstances, and has since been avenged in several successful combats, attended by heavy loss to the enemy. This is all very well; but the French demand victories, especially when their troops are sent on distant and expensive expeditions, whose uselessness is only to be redeemed, in the opinion of many, by brilliant and unchecketed triumphs. *Nil mag* with the people, *but* else with the army, *the Mexican war is*, you may depend, of greatest in the highest degree unpopular.

PROPOSITIONS FROM PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

From the Paris Patrie.

The Emperor has received a letter from President JUAREZ, in which he composing that it is impossible for him to establish a stable Government, precisely because of the French expedition against him. He therefore proposes an arrangement which would have, as he insists, the effect of separating the French troops from the faction which has hitherto supported them, and establish a good understanding between them and what he calls the national party.

JECKER NATURALIZED IN FRANCE.

Correspondence of the London Globe.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 8, 1862.

Many significant acts of the Executive, which do not appear in the *Moniteur*, are yet discoverable on perusal of *Le Bulletin des Lois*, which does not enjoy the discriminate circulation. Through that channel of intelligence it is ascertained that the Swiss JECKER, whose monetary transactions with MIRAMON and Almonte were the immediate incentives to French meddling in Mexico, has been recently naturalized in this Empire, and a retroactive claim is thus sought to be established for the ultimate enforcement of his Italy exhaustive demand on whatever resources the metallic wealth of that country can furnish on the day of reckoning. This incumbrance must of course be superadded to the inevitable war indemnity which the Imperial exchequer will exact, and which will per force become the first charge on the diminished inheritance of Maximilian. The latest Napoleon, viz., the bearing of the warship *Prince Jerome*, on the passage, before Gibraltar, and the occasion by which the *Figaro*, large transport from Toulon, was lost, go to swell the account, already pretty formidable.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 23.

LEESBURGH IN OUR POSSESSION.

Leesburgh and vicinity are in possession of our forces, commanded by a fighting General.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

By direction of the President, the States of Missouri, Arkansas, and the bordering Indian territory, will constitute the Department of the Missouri, and will be commanded by Major-Gen. S. R. CURTIS, headquarters at St. Louis. Alton, Illinois, is attached to the Department of the Missouri. Western Virginia is attached to the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Cincinnati.

RECONNOISSANCES.

Further reconnoissances on the other side of the river, in front of Washington, continue to demonstrate that there is no considerable rebel force this side of the Bull Run Mountains.

SERENADE TO THE PRESIDENT.

The citizens of Washington propose to serenade President LINCOLN to-morrow night at the Soldiers' Home, on account, as the handbill says, of his "glorious proclamation of freedom throughout the land, and to all the inhabitants thereof." The writer of the handbill must have forgotten the inhabitants of the Border Slave States.

CONDITION OF GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. HOOKER is still at Dr. NICHOLS', and is doing well. He has been visited there by some of the highest officers of the Government, who seem to feel deep interest in his early recovery. There is no doubt that he will be placed in a most important command as soon as he is able again to take the field.

A GALLANT CHARGE.

An eye-witness describes the charge of the Eleventh New Jersey and the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New-York on the rebels on South Mountain as one of the most brilliant bayonet charges performed during the war. Both of these regiments are new troops, and had been in the field only half an hour before the order to charge was given. They charged the enemy in an open field, driving them in a wood, though exposed to a heavy fire of artillery and musketry.

REPARATION TO THE ENEMY.

The Washington *Star* of to-day contains information of the position of the Union troops on the Upper Potomac, which, if published in the New-York papers, would provoke threats of suppression. This is but one of many instances of almost daily occurrence that show the utter unfitness and inefficiency of the Government censorship as practiced.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A letter from Indian Commissioner DOLE has today been read by chief clerk MIX, written from St. Paul, Minnesota, in which he states that he met the committee appointed by the Minnesota Legislature to investigate the Indian troubles, on their return from Fort Ripley. They having effected what they believe to be a satisfactory adjustment of all the difficulties between the whites and Indians, the Commissioner is on route for Washington.

A MESSAGE FROM JOHN ROSS.

WM. ROSS, nephew of JOHN ROSS, the Cherokee Chief, arrived yesterday with a letter from his uncle to the President, with whom he obtained an interview this afternoon. It calls attention to the fact that our Government has not maintained treaty stipulations with the Cherokees, and asks for full restoration of friendly relations.

THE HOSPITALS.

The management of the Capitol Hospital here is severely censured, and apparently with good reason. Two hundred wounded soldiers, taken there this morning, have been allowed to be all day in the basement on the cold pavement, without attention; and of the whole number there, about a thousand, many of whom have been there since Sunday, no list is yet prepared. Union citizens have been refused permission to convey luxuries to our wounded, while the Secessionists are permitted to supply to the rebel wounded in the same hospital. The query is raised as to why our wounded soldiers are obliged to lie on the floor, while Mr. MAFFITT, who furnishes the supplies, has plenty of bedsteads at least. This hospital is said to be in charge of Dr. SATTERLEE.

PEDDLEGAMS.

Peddlegams have been issued by the Navy Department that Mr. BENJAMIN HERARD, Jr., of St. Dennis, Md., is a Secessionist, and engaged in furnishing aid to the enemy. Through the indiscretions of some personal enemies he was recently arrested and brought to the Relay House. The charges against him were not substantiated. Mr. HERARD was born and educated at the North, and has relatives of high standing in the country. He is a gentleman who deserves to be relieved from the temporary odium which this false report has cast upon his character.—*Philadelphia Press.*

GENERAL ORDER.

GENERAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, NO. 20 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1862.

This is the LAST Volunteer Regiment to be organized under the present call. NONE but men of good character will be received or mustered. The organization is advancing under the auspices of the Committee of Safety, and will be completed in a few days. The Committee will be in session at the Rooms of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, No. 7 Bible House, Astor Place, every day, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

CHARLES K. GARRISON,
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN,
GEORGE BRADFORD,
Chairman of Army Committee.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

THE MEMBERS OF THIS REGIMENT are hereby notified that there will be a meeting at the Armory, on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, at 8 o'clock, which time it is expected there will be a full attendance, as it depends on the number recruited whether the regiment goes, their money or marching or not. The Committee hope that every one who feels any interest in the regiment, or the care of the families of those who have gone to the war, will be present, as it will be the necessary number are present for organization.

By order of
L. B. D. M. CORBIN, Colonel.
F. S. CONSTANT, Adjutant.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT.—A WAR MEETING will be held in the Methodist Church, on SATURDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of filling up Company E, of this regiment.

The public are cordially invited to attend.

Major Jacob Hays will address the meeting. Hon. Joseph Hoxie, Col. Grant, Henry C. Murphy, Chauncey D. Murray and others.

Company recruiting office No. 82 Canal-st.

Capt. DANIEL P. MAPES.
Lieut. JOHN T. CRATY.
Lieut. THOMAS E. ALFORD.

SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.—
SECOND NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, Col. KIRKWOOD.—Orders given to recruits to report to Lieut. Col. Eaton's tents in families. Uniforms, rations and quarters furnished from date of muster. For particulars apply to the Armory, corner of Hall-place and Fourth-st.

Lieut. JOHN W. DEMPSEY, Recruiting Officer.
Branch Offices, No. 39 Cherry-st.; one in Tompkins Square.

WAR MEETING.—A MEETING WILL BE held in the Hanover-place Baptist Church, corner of Hanover-place and Fortieth-st., Brooklyn, on THURSDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of enlisting the IRONSIDES REGIMENT. Rev. Drs. E. F. HATFIELD, A. D. MILLER and E. H. GRAY, Hon. JOHN A. KING, Col. GOURLIE, Lieut.-Col. DURAND, Major RADFORD, and other eminent speakers will address the meeting.

E. F. MANIERRE, Chairman.

WAR MEETING!—IRONSIDES REGIMENT!—A meeting is to be held at Company A, 84 BIDDLE, Captain, will be held, in the Pilgrim Baptist Church, Bridge, between Jay and 4th sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. PRATT, Rev. Dr. E. F. HATFIELD, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, Rev. Dr. CUTLER, Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON, Rev. Dr. HUTCHIN

HELP WANTED.

HELP WANTED.

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE

MARBLE WORKS.

DENTISTRY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DIVIDENDS

STATIONERY

MACHINERY &c.

SAVINGS BANKS

STEAMBOATS.

MUSICAL

INSURANCE

PROPOSALS.